

IOWA HISTORICAL RECORD

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INTRODUCTORY.



IN PRESENTING to the public this first issue of "THE IOWA HISTORICAL RECORD," it is proper to announce that it is the resumption in fact of the suspended publication of "THE ANNALS OF IOWA." For twelve years ending December, 1874, the State Historical Society of Iowa issued regularly "THE ANNALS OF IOWA." Insufficiency of means compelled the society to suspend its publication. It is now resumed as a quarterly publication for the purpose of preserving scraps of history of great value, yet easily lost, as they now rest only in the memory of men who are fast passing away. During these ten years of silence, many actively identified with the material and the spiritual prosperity of our loved state have taken with them into the grave much knowledge of the sources of this prosperity. The writer recalls the names of many active Iowans in the first ten years after the admission of the state into the Union. The large majority have entered the silent land. They have made their impress upon the life of the young state, but they can not tell us of the struggles which ended in success. We see the results of their labor. We would

gladly know more of their inner experiences, of their hopes, their disappointments, their near despair and exultant joy. A few of their colaborers still remain. It is our wish to gather from them materials out of which may be woven the web of history.

We enter upon the work full of confidence that our esteemed editor, DR. F. LLOYD, will meet with the hearty co-operation of all in sympathy with us in our attempts to preserve whatever belongs to the life of Iowa.

We ask for any contributions to our cabinet and to our library which are in any wise connected with our early or our later history as a state. Proper acknowledgement of donations will appear in the succeeding number of THE IOWA HISTORICAL RECORD.

The receipt of this publication indicates our wish to hear from the recipient through our columns of *Contributed Articles*, or *Personals*, or *Current Events*.

Nothing which concerns the interests of the state will come amiss.

It is not our purpose to take subscriptions but to publish a limited edition for exchanges. Persons contributing will be put upon our list of exchanges. The papers and the periodicals of the state furnished us in exchange will be kept on file and properly bound at the end of the year as a part of the history of the state.

A few copies of THE RECORD will be kept for sale to those who may apply at twenty-five cents a single copy.

In behalf of the State Historical Society of Iowa.

J. L. PICKARD, *President*.

STEPHEN HEMPSTEAD.



STEPHEN HEMPSTEAD, the second Governor of the State of Iowa, was born October 1st, 1812, at New London, Connecticut.

During the war with Great Britain his father being, in the politics of the day, a war man, sustaining the administration of President Madison, volunteered for the defence of New London, the port being blockaded by British ships of war. Commodore Decatur, with the United States, Hornet and Chesapeake, was driven into New London by a greatly superior force. Here all three of the vessels were so closely blockaded that neither of them was able to get to sea during the remainder of the war, although opportunities were long and anxiously sought. In the end their officers and men were transferred to other vessels.

The Hempstead family are descended from Robert Hempstead, who was born near Milford Haven, Wales. His name first appears as one of the nine original settlers of New London, Connecticut, recorded in the most ancient record, the date being 1645, and before the colony under Winthrop arrived.

The tradition in the family is that the first Hempstead came to New London in a boat; and from the fact that the name is a peculiar one and appears nowhere else excepting that Hempstead on Long Island was two years before this (1643), so named, and its harbor called Hempstead Harbor, and furthermore as none of the historians of Long Island can account for its name except by supposition, each different, it is supposed that Robert Hempstead first settled there, and finding himself under the jurisdiction of the Dutch instead of the English government, crossed the sound, twenty miles, and settled at New London.

The family tradition is that Hempstead on Long Island received its name from Robert Hempstead. One Long Island historian supposes it may have been named by the

Dutch from a place called Hempstede in Holland; another thinks it was so called by the English from one of the old suburbs of London called Hamel Hempstead.

Robert Hempstead married Joanna Willie, who died before 1660. Their children were Mary, born March 26, 1647, being the first child of British parents born in New London, Joshua, born June 16, 1649, and Hannah, born April 11, 1652. Joshua Hempstead, born June 16, 1649, married Elizabeth Larrabee, of Mystic, Conn.

Their only son Joshua married Abigail ——— and died in 1758, aged eighty years. He was in many respects a remarkable man. He kept a diary which extended through a series of fifty years, and has been largely referred to by writers of New England history. Part of it a few years ago was in the possession of Mrs. Kimball, of West Virginia. He had six sons, Nathaniel, Robert, Stephen, Thomas, John and Joshua. Nathaniel, born Jan. 6, 1700, married Mary Hallam, and died before the age of 30, leaving three children, Joshua, Nathaniel and Mary.

From Joshua, born 1724, sprang the family who have lived from generation to generation at the old Hempstead house in New London, which was built in 1645, and was, as late as 1877, and probably still is, in good repair, and from his brother, Nathaniel, born in 1727, originated the family who built the old stone house, just in front of the Hempstead house, the mechanical work of which was done by French Huguenots.

Stephen, the third son of Joshua and Elizabeth, married Sarah Holt. They had five sons and four daughters. Their fifth son and eighth child was Stephen, born May 6, 1754. He married Mary, daughter of Joseph Lewis, Sept. 4, 1777.

They had ten children, seven sons and three daughters. Their oldest son, Joseph, born June 29, 1778, married Celinda Hutchinson, born Sept. 22, 1779, January 8, 1798. These were the parents of the subject of this sketch, Stephen Hempstead, the second Governor of Iowa after it became a state.

They had a family of ten sons, of whom Governor Hempstead was the eighth. Edward Lewis, born Oct. 11, 1798, died April 10, 1855, John Charles, born March 31, 1801, died Sept. 20, 1819, Albert Gallatin, born April 8, 1803, died Aug. 1, 1833, Christopher Holt, born April 3, 1805, died Sept 3, 1819, Thomas Jefferson, born April 24, 1807, died May 1, 1807, Thomas Jefferson, born Aug. 16, 1808, still living at High Hill, Mo., Stephen, born July 17, 1811, died July 24, 1811, Stephen, born Oct. 1, 1812, died July 16, 1883, Samuel Hutchinson, born Nov. 26, 1814, died June 25, 1862, Bernard Farrer, born March 12, 1818, died Sept. 19 1872.

Several of them died in infancy and all, but one who is still living, before the Governor. We have not the date of his father's death, but his mother lived long enough to see her son sit in the executive chair of a young, but great state, and died February 24, 1854.

The coat of arms of the Hempstead family is a Demi-Chevalier in full armor, brandishing a Turkish cimitar, found in Book of Family Crests, pages 223-64, No. 10.

The Governor's youthful days were a *fac simile* of those of most boys—a cruel and inhuman school-master; in love with a little black-eyed girl; admiration for anything pertaining to military training—guns, swords and feathers, drums and fifes. He bought an old bursted gun-barrel, had it cut off, and mounted it as a cannon; organized an artillery company of boys, armed with wooden-swords, and felt as proud as a general at the head of an army.

His father, at the time young Hempstead was thirteen years old, being in the boot and shoe business, had a partner who was supposed to be trusty, and in all respects reliable, and did the travelling business of the firm.

The business had been very successful, when all at once it was found that the partner had collected all the debts, sold out the stock on hand and departed for parts unknown, leaving Hempstead responsible for the firm's debts, which he being unable to pay, the sheriff came to the happy home of

the Hempsteads with executions, seized upon the furniture, and as nothing was exempt by law, stripped the house of everything, and, amid the tears and sobs of the family, took his father and imprisoned him in the county jail, where he was confined for several months by his remorseless creditors.

This misfortune broke up and scattered the family for a time. Young Stephen with an older brother, got employment in a woollen-mill a few miles from their former home, and with their wages assisted in the support of their mother and younger brothers. This incident, so saliently demonstrating the absurdity and injustice of imprisonment for debt, made a lasting impression on the mind of Hempstead.

His father having been finally released from imprisonment, the family, in 1828, consisting now of the parents and four sons, Thomas, Samuel, Bernard and himself, determined to try their fortune in the west, with St. Louis for their destination.

It was a long and tedious journey in those days, and they doubted if they would live long enough to make it, as Indians were supposed to be the principal inhabitants of the western country. But as between the Indians in the west and the debtor's prisons of Connecticut, they had not much difficulty in making a choice. Agreeably astonished were they on their arrival at St. Louis, to find a small city, replete with the refinement and fashion engendered by the polite manners of the hospitable old French families of the place.

On starting they had a good outfit consisting of a span of good horses and substantial carriage. They stopped several days on their way at Hartford, New Haven, New York, Philadelphia, and other cities, crossed the Alleghany mountains on the National Road, which had been constructed by the government to Wheeling, Virginia. Here his parents and brothers took a steamer on the Ohio for St. Louis, taking the carriage with them. But as the horses could not be taken by the steamer, nor sold, after much consultation and fear as to the result, it was determined that Stephen should take the

horses by land, riding one and leading the other. This was no small undertaking at that time, with rivers to cross, and horse-thieves, robbers and bad roads to encounter. It was indeed an undertaking which might well have deterred an older and more experienced person. But with a spirit of independence and high endeavor, his wallet having been replenished with what was considered sufficient money for his journey from the slender purse of his father, he cheerily set out on his mission. Soon his troubles began. The horses did not travel well under the new arrangement; he had to make frequent inquiries about the road, and with his Yankee phrases and snuff-colored coat, surmounted by a large bell-crowned, narrow-brimmed white hat, was quite a curiosity to the young Hoosiers and Suckers he encountered on the way. He was annoyingly hailed as "Old Connecticut," and asked about "wooden-hams" and "nutmegs." He was obliged to stop a week at Maysville, Illinois, on account of his horses being foundered. He had not money enough left to pay his hotel bill on leaving, and offered in lieu, his watch or one of the horses. The landlord refused to take either, but asked, "Young man, how much money have you?" Hempstead replied, "Just one dollar and fifty cents." "That will not carry you to St. Louis," said the landlord, handing him a five dollar bill and telling him he could return it when he reached St. Louis. The landlord's name was Dunbar, and Hempstead never forgot his kindness.

He had to walk his horses the rest of the way to St. Louis, and it took so long that his family had become quite concerned about him. However, his brother Thomas, who had watched the ferry daily for weeks, was there ready to welcome him on his arrival, and shaking his hand exclaimed, "God bless you, we all thought you dead."

Soon after his arrival the family removed to a farm near Bellefontaine, about five miles north of St. Louis. This farm, with some other property, had been given them by their uncle, Edward Hempstead, a distinguished lawyer, the first delegate

in Congress from the territory of Missouri, and indeed the first delegate in Congress from the west side of the Mississippi, who died in 1817, and whose biography was written by his friend, Thomas H. Benton.

A farmer's life proving unsatisfactory, young Stephen, with his brother Samuel, in 1830, went to Galena, Illinois, then the Eldorado of the north, the depot of lead-mining and the trade of a large surrounding country, forming a stirring community. Among the prominent merchants was one uncle, William Hempstead, and among the leading lawyers another, Charles S. Hempstead, whose names and memory will be long remembered in the history of that city, so prolific in the production of illustrious characters, as Grant, Rawlins and Washburne.

He and his brother obtained situations as clerks in stores, but the Black Hawk war having broken out at this time, he joined an artillery company commanded by Lieut. Gardeneer of the United States army.

The Indians proved themselves to be a courageous, active and enterprising enemy. They scattered their war parties all over the country from Chicago to Galena, and from the Illinois river into the territory of Wisconsin. They occupied the groves, waylaid the roads, hung round every settlement, and attacked small parties of whites who attempted to penetrate the country or ford the rivers.

This war, however, was soon brought to a close by the memorable battle of Bad Axe, where Black Hawk and his forces were defeated and taken prisoners. Then Hempstead returning to civil life, removed from Galena, and entered Illinois College at Jacksonville, his brother Samuel, from Missouri, being a student there also.

On leaving college, in 1833, he returned to St. Louis, where he studied law one year, and then went back to Galena. Here he completed his two years law course under his uncle, Charles S. Hempstead, and was admitted to practice in the courts in the territory of Wisconsin, then embracing,

as well as the present Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa, and for judicial purposes a portion of Michigan.

In the spring of 1836 he settled in Dubuque, the first attorney to enter upon the practice of law there. June 15 of the following year he married Miss Lavinia Moore Lackland, who was born February 7, 1819, and died January 3, 1871. They had three sons and three daughters. The youngest three, two daughters and a son, died in childhood. Two sons, Junius Lackland, of Gainesville, Texas, and Eugene Stephen, of the city of Milwaukee, and one daughter, Mrs. Olivia Shankland, of Dubuque, survive.

Upon the organization of the territorial government of Iowa, in 1838, Mr. Hempstead, with Gen. Warner Lewis, was elected to represent the northern portion of the territory in the legislative council, which assembled in Burlington that year, and was chairman of the judiciary committee. At the second session he was elected President of the council. In 1845 he was again elected a member of the council,* and on its assembling, now at Iowa City, which had been selected as the capitol of the territory, was again chosen to preside over it. In 1844 he was elected one of the delegates from Dubuque county, to the first convention which met to frame a constitution for the state of Iowa, and was chairman of the committee on incorporations. In 1848, with Charles Mason and C. W. Woodward, he was appointed by the legislature, a commissioner to revise the laws of the state. Their revision, with a few amendments, was adopted as "The Code of Iowa" of 1851.

In 1850 he was, without opposition, nominated by the Democratic State Convention as candidate for Governor. James Harlan, whose brilliant career in the service of the state and nation, has since added luster to our history, was named by the Whig convention as his competitor, but not

*Hon. Samuel Murdock, of Clayton County, was his colleague, and, we believe, is the only surviving member of the last territorial legislature.

having attained the constitutional age, declined, and the name of the Rev. James L. Thompson, then pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Iowa City, was substituted. The issue was not doubtful from the first. Hempstead was eloquent and forcible in oratory, of great popularity with all classes and parties, and his party was in the ascendancy. At the state election, held on the first Monday in August, 1850, the day dedicated to this public duty under our former constitution, he was elected Governor, and served as such the full term, which under the constitution then was four years.

In 1855, his term of Governor having expired the previous December, he was elected County Judge of Dubuque county, and held this office by successive elections, till it was abolished by law, in 1869. When the county judgeship was eliminated from our political system by statute, he was elected Auditor of Dubuque county, term after term, till 1873, when declining health bade him seek the quiet of home.

On Thanksgiving Eve, of 1868, an accidental fall on an icy sidewalk broke his right ankle with such bad results that subsequent amputation just below the knee became imperative. This confined him to the house for over a year, and of course entailed permanent lameness. But even under this trial he bore himself cheerfully. With the aid of a cane, an artificial limb, and above all, the assistance of his devoted daughter, Olivia, from whom he was never separated from 1878 till the day of his death, he was able to resume his wonted activity. In merry mood, he would call this dutiful lady his "aide-de-camp." With her he often took long strolls through the fields or city. It was in her society and in books that he found his greatest solace. He was a fine reader; and after breakfast, when the weather frowned without, the news of the day having been scanned and discussed, a favorite author from his large promiscuous library was impressed into duty, and read aloud by the Governor, the "aide-de-camp" being an attentive listener. In this calm way smoothly glided the declining days of the pioneer statesman, until enticed by the

behests of friends, the old ardor for public affairs returning, as the sins of our youth, conquered in the acme of maturity, come back to assail us in the infirmity of age, he accepted the office of Justice of the Peace, bestowed by the votes of his neighbors of all parties, without dissent or protest. It was while filling this ordinary, yet high office of the magistrate, that death, allowing him to fulfill his judicial duties on the day before, without much warning or premonition, came upon him on the 16th of February, 1883.

The last occasion on which he spoke in public was at the meeting of the "Old Settlers of Dubuque and vicinity" in 1881, when he delivered the opening address.

Gov. Hempstead spent the winter of 1881-2 with his son Junius at Memphis, Tenn., with the intention of making that city his permanent residence, but he soon became home-sick, and longed to return to his old home in Iowa, which he did in the following spring. He was accompanied during his visit by his "aide-de-camp," then Mrs. Richmond. Her first husband, B. M. Richmond, died in 1878. February 16, 1883, she married Col. E. R. Shankland, of Dubuque.

The features of Gov. Hempstead are well delineated in the frontispiece of this issue. The photograph from which the portrait was made, was taken ten years before his death. He became near-sighted when a youth from over-study, and thenceforth was compelled to wear spectacles. He was six feet tall, had a fair complexion and blue eyes. He had an amiable, even, and hopeful disposition; was always kind, courteous and polite; and under all circumstances preserved the manners of a gentleman.

Prominent traits of Gov. Hempstead's character were demonstrated in his conscientious endeavor to discharge every public trust with honesty and fidelity. His poverty was an honorable badge of untarnished honor.

His funeral was attended by the Masonic Order, of which he had been an exalted member; by the Old Settlers' Association, the members of the Bar, and other Societies. Connected

with the Episcopal church in life, the burial rites were conducted at St. John's Church by the rector, the Rev. Mr. Ramsey, and the procession to Linwood Cemetery, where the remains were interred, was a great throng of grieving citizens. The Knights Templar acted as a guard of honor. The National flag on the Capitol at Des Moines was half masted by order of Gov. Sherman, who in an eloquent proclamation recited the services of the dead statesman; the State Supreme Court, sitting at Dubuque at the time, adjourned, and all the emblems of woe that are usually accorded the great when they die were put forth.

Gov. Hempstead's memory will be kept alive chiefly by his administration as executive of Iowa. It would be out of place to attempt to discuss this in these pages. It may be said briefly that it will bear fair comparison with the one that preceded and those which have followed it. It was during his term that Kossuth came to America as the guest of the Nation. Gov. Hempstead wrote him a cordial invitation to visit Iowa.

Many of Gov. Hempstead's near kin were distinguished men. One uncle, Edward Hempstead, as before stated, was the first delegate in congress from Missouri Territory, and unquestionably would have been one of her first senators in congress but for his premature death in 1817 from a fall from his horse. Another uncle, Charles S. Hempstead, who died in Galena, Illinois, in 1874, was one of the founders of that city and a lawyer of national fame.

IOWA.



AN EXAMINATION of the maps and writings of earliest travellers in the valley of the Mississippi river will show that three great Indian nations were so placed, as to surround and completely occupy it. The largest of these nations or families, the Algonquin, not only spread itself from Labrador westward, around the shores of Hudson Bay, to the heads of the Saskatchewan river, but southward, along the Atlantic coast, as far as North Carolina, and inland to the summit of the Alleghany mountains. They also occupied all of the territory between lakes Huron and Michigan, the south half of Wisconsin, all of Indiana and Illinois, the west half of Ohio, all of Kentucky, the eastern half of both Arkansas and Missouri, and Iowa from about Dubuque in a south-westerly direction to the Des Moines river, and down along that river to its mouth.

The next largest family or nation was the Dakota, which roamed over the country from the point where 55 degrees of north latitude crosses the Rocky Mountains, eastward nearly to Lake Winnepeg, where the small nation of Cheyennes came between them and the Algonquins, thus occupying the territory from Red River of the North, west to the Rocky Mountains. Passing around the Cheyennes by the south, they skirted the heads of the Red river, meeting the Algonquins on the heads of the Minnesota river, and thence eastward across the heads of the Mississippi river, to the shores of Green Bay and Michigan, occupying the north half of Wisconsin. Going back to where the fifty-fifth parallel crosses the Rocky Mountains, the Dakotas on their western boundary had those mountains for a line all the way to the heads of the Arkansas river, thence along this river on its south side, to the mouth of the Canadian river, thence south-erly to the Red river, and from that river eastward to the Mississippi river, where they again met the Algonquin race. Thus it is seen that for a long time prior to the discovery of

the Mississippi river, in 1541, the Dakota nation occupied quite a large territory in British America, a large part of Montana and Wyoming, all of Dakota, the greater part of Minnesota, half of Iowa, Missouri and Arkansas, all of Kansas and Nebraska, and as before said, the north half of Wisconsin.

To the westward and south of the Dakotas, were the Shoshones, which nation occupied all of Colorado, Utah and part of New Mexico, and the greater part of Texas. They seem to have occupied all of the parks and passes of the Rocky Mountain chain, and to a small extent, the plain country to the east of that chain. For the want of a map for illustration I have been thus particular in describing the position of these three great aboriginal families, at the time just preceding the advent of the white man among them, who, with his treaties, preaching and more powerful arms, has wrought such marvellous changes in the distribution and destiny, not only of these great nations, but for all the Indian inhabitants of the United States.

I am well satisfied that from time immemorial the course of Indian emigration has been from southwest to northeast, as far as the Dakota nation is concerned. I feel sure in fact, that they have travelled since the years 1530 and 1541 from about the heads of the Canadian and Red rivers of the south, northeasterly, to, and up along, the Mississippi on its west side, until they encountered the full power of the Algonquin tribes in the region of the great lakes. And by dint of hard fighting some of the Dakota bands, doubtless, pushed their way among their merciless enemies until forced to turn again, about the heads of the St. Lawrence whereupon they sought the main body along the western shore of Lake Michigan, and here they were found in the year 1670, by Nicholas Perrot, and in 1673 by Marquette and Joliet. These were only straggling bands, which through mutiny, dissensions, and treachery, had broken off from the main body, and were hovering on the outskirts of their natural enemies the Algonquins, now in league with them, to fight not only their mother nation, the

Dakotas, but joining in many a bloody foray with the Algie hordes against *their* ancient enemies, the Six Nations, and again, to war with their Algie neighbors. From this trait in their character they came to be despised by *all* their neighbors and called dogs, cut throats, and robbers. The bands thus thrown off by the Dakotas and who Ishmael like raised their hands against all about them, were in the northeast, the Winnebagoes or Puants, they had their villages along the west side of Green Bay. Next in order came the Ottagamies or Saukies and Musquakies called now the Sac and Fox nation. They dwelt along the heads of Fox river of Wisconsin, about the portage, and along the lower part of the Wisconsin river. Then in the south part of the now state of Iowa, and dwelling along both sides of the Missouri river from its mouth upward were the Missourias, Osages, and Otoes. Next above these bands, on the Missouri, and on its west bank came the Pawnees a foreign tribe mingled with the Mahas, the Omahas of this day. The Mahas who speak a dialect of the Dakota tongue, seemed to possess all the country along the Missouri from the Kansas river to the mouth of the James river of Dakota. At the same time within the territory at present called Iowa, resided a band or tribe of Indians in the vicinity of Council Bluffs, and extending eastward therefrom to the Des Moines. They were called by the early travellers the Octotato. I believe them to have been an offshoot of the Maha tribe, and they may have been the Otoes. Then along the heads of the Des Moines river, in what is now Minnesota, and along the Missouri river from the mouth of the Big Sioux up to a point near to the Bijou Hills in Dakota, resided the Iowas. They also occupied all that part of Iowa lying northwesterly of the Little Sioux river which stream was called on one of the earliest maps, dated 1718 "The River of the Iowas."

The main body of the Sioux Nation then occupied the greater part of Minnesota, and all of Dakota as home and hunting ground. They had begun to recede from their most

northern known stations in Minnesota, about the heads of the Mississippi river, and to slowly remove towards the southwest, pushing all inferior tribes along, or out of the way, and being followed by their cast off brethren in the rear.

I have been thus particular to locate the various bands and tribes of the Dakotas, to show that at this time, Iowa was not a dwelling place for any particular tribe or band except it be of the Illinois Indians. It was in fact a vast battle ground where the war parties, of the Sioux proper, met and vanquished their enemies coming from the southwest and west.

How like an ocean current was this great stream of human life, ever flowing in ceaseless round, from the burning plains of Texas northward, to meet a sure barrier in the marshes, lakes and pine woods of Minnesota and Wisconsin. That barrier was the sturdy Algonquin warrior, who often proved himself more than a match for his Dakota antagonist, who in his stubborn stand against the invader from the plains, was reinforced by the coverts of marsh and thicket, and by winter cold. The Dakota was a plainsman, and from this unfriendly barrier he turned to the plains again, to be arrested in his course by the inhospitable wilds and cañon-walls of the Rocky Mountains, and turned by them, and their ferocious possessors, the Shoshones, into a southward course, to turn again on the plains of Texas, and at last to encounter the old enemies, the Algonquins, in the northern lakes and woods. Ground along by this great human gulf stream, like the drift-wood cast into the sea, in the balmy climate of the West Indies, to be forced along irresistibly through many climates, and at last cast upon the icy shores of the frozen North, were these small predatory bands, offshoots of the greater current. They had no permanent abiding place, nor could they have, from the fact that they were always at war with each other and their neighbors.

I think that I have made it plain to the reader that the Iowas, which was one of the predatory bands of the Dakota stock, could not at the time the white man came into the

great valley have possessed, or even claimed to have possessed, any part of the vast domain over which the Dakota nation held undisputed sway. To make it plainer, I will now give their migrations as described in their own traditions.

A chief of this tribe, in 1851, drew a rough map, showing the track of their wanderings, covering a period then closed of about 180 years, as they counted the time. He said, a long time ago we dwelt at the mouth of Rock river (in Illinois); we moved from there to the Des Moines (in vicinity of Red Oak); from there to Fish Creek, near to the Red Pipestone quarry (just south of Bijou Hills, Dakota); then we crossed the Missouri and made a town at the mouth of Platte river (in Nebraska); from there we moved to the Nodaway river, in north-west Missouri; thence we made a town at the mouth of Salt river in Missouri, and from there we moved to the east side of the Mississippi river and made a town (in vicinity of Oquawka, Ill.); From there we moved up the river a short distance and made another town, (New Boston, Ill.); we then moved to a point on Salt river, in Missouri (near the town of Shelbyville); from here we moved up Salt river to make another town (on Salt river, just about east from Knoxville, Missouri); then we moved to the heads of the Chariton river and made another town (on the Chariton, where the south line of Schuyler county, Mo., crosses it); then we moved down the Chariton and made a town near to its mouth. From there we moved across to Grand river and made a town; then we went up the Grand river of Missouri and made a town near its forks (at about Chillicothe, Mo.) From here we moved over to the Nodaway, near to its mouth, and made a town, and from that place we crossed the Missouri river and made a town on its west bank, at the mouth of Wolf river (doubtless at the place now called Iowa Point). At this last place the old chief's traditionary travels came to an end.

They here rested under the protection of the guns of Fort Leavenworth. It was while they had their principal town at

New Boston, Ill., that they maintained two villages on the west side of the Mississippi; one at the mouth of the Iowa river, and the other at the forks of the same stream in the vicinity of Columbus Junction. It will be seen from the foregoing account of the wanderings of the Iowa tribe, that they have occupied the length and breadth of Iowa but little. In other words, they never possessed it, nor does it seem that at any time have they claimed to own any part of it, or to consider it as only a temporary abiding place. The same may be said of the Musquakies who resided for so long a time in the marshes and pine thickets of Wisconsin. They did not have an abiding place in Iowa in 1673, at the time of Marquette's first visit, nor for a long time after. The savage war parties of the Six Nations coming from their New York fastnesses, gave the various bands of the Illinois Indians such crushing blows that what of them were not at once exterminated, sought safety in removal from the valleys of the Wabash, Illinois and Mississippi rivers, and thus the plains of Illinois and Iowa were cleared of the valorous Algonquin, who had so long beaten back to his hiding places in the cold and marshy north, the sneaking, cowardly Saukie and Musquakie. The way being open to them, the Musquakie, or rather the Sauks and Foxes, made a road down along Rock river and soon had a town at its mouth. They crossed the Mississippi and soon had villages scattered over the country from the mouth of the Des Moines to about as far north as Tama county, and here they met the Dakota in the height of his power. The frontier between the two tribes ranged about from Boonesboro to Dubuque, so that the Sac and Fox tribes had possession of all that part of Iowa between the Mississippi and Des Moines rivers, up to this frontier line. But the Dakota proved too strong an antagonist for his offshoot brethren, and soon put a stop to their visits to the great Pipe Stone quarry in Minnesota. The war became at last so bloody, that the United States, failing by treaties and other means to put a stop to it, and it becoming evident that the

result would be the extermination of the Sacs and Foxes, proclaimed to both tribes that a strip of country about sixty miles wide, and extending from the Mississippi river to the Missouri river (starting on the former stream near to where the town of McGregor now is), would be maintained by the military power of the United States as neutral ground between the two tribes, and the war and hunting parties of either tribe were warned not to trespass upon it, nor cross it. This put a stop to the war of extermination.

So it is to be seen that it was only through the military arm of the United States, that the rapidly diminishing tribe of Sacs and Foxes were able to maintain their residence in Iowa.

The name of the Indian tribe which has been adopted for our state was spelled in 1527 by the Spanish explorers Ayennes. This was while they yet inhabited the heads of the Red river of Texas. In 1682 Hennepin located this tribe in southwest Minnesota, northwest Iowa, and southern Dakota. He uniformly spelled the name Aia-ou-ez. DeLisle on his map dated 1718 locates them as does Hennepin, and spells the name Aia-ou-ez. Later the Spaniards spelled it Ajoues, and the French changed it to Ayouas, and as far as I can ascertain the first English spelling of the name was Ioways, shortened at last to Iowa. The pronunciation of the name as I have heard it by the Indians themselves is Ah-you-way with strong accent, on the last syllable; the a in the first has the sound as in far, and in the last as in clay. I have been curious to know if the early spelling of the name by the French, in its pronunciation by a Frenchman, would sound at all like the present pronunciation, or like the Indian pronunciation as given above. To that end I addressed the following letter to Hon. Moses Bloom of this city:

HON. MOSES BLOOM,

December 12th, 1884.

Iowa City, Iowa.

Dear Sir:— Will you be so kind as to give me the spelling and pronunciation in English of the following words which though spelled according to the French idiom, are words foreign to that language. These are the words, Aiaouez, Ayouas, and Ajoues. By so doing you will greatly oblige.

Yours truly,

C. W. IRISH.

Mr. Bloom's mother tongue is French, and as he is well versed in the principles of both the French and English languages, I knew that he could correctly analyse these attempts to spell in French the harsh and guttural sounds uttered by an American Indian.

The following is Mr. Bloom's reply:

Office of M. BLOOM & Co.,

Iowa City, Iowa, December 15th, 1884.

MR. C. W. IRISH,

My Dear Sir:— Although it is difficult to convey the pronunciation of words from one language to another by words used in either, I give you as correctly as may be, in English, the French pronunciation of the following words contained in your letter of to-day.

1. { Pronounce each syllable with vowel sound of the { Ai— a— ou— ez
word below it. { fat— far— you— fed

The z is silent and not pronounced.

2. { Each syllable is to be pronounced by the vowel { Ay — ou — as
sounds in English words below. { ray — wood — tar

The s is silent and not pronounced.

3. { The first syllable is pronounced as the a in the { A — jou — es
word below it. The second as the o in word be- { are — shoe — end
low it, and the last syllable as the e in the word below it. In this case also, the s is silent.

Probably the word "A-jou-es" is of Spanish origin. The paternity of our present word Iowa as pronounced by the French, does not greatly differ from its present pronunciation by us western people.

Your Friend, MOSES BLOOM.

From Mr. Bloom's explanation it is seen that the first word should be spelled in English $\bar{A}h\text{-}\bar{a}h\text{-}y\bar{o}u\text{-}\bar{e}h$, the second word should be $\bar{A}\text{-}\bar{o}\bar{o}\text{-}\bar{a}h$, and the third should be $\bar{A}h\text{-}\bar{o}\bar{o}\text{-}\bar{e}h$. I have used Webster's marks to indicate the vowel sounds. The French writers made no attempt, it is plain, to reproduce the consonant and guttural sounds of the Indian tongue. Much has been said and written as to the meaning of the word Iowa. We have it from Antoine LeClaire that it means "This is the place," also "Beautiful," meaning as applied to the country about Iowa City. And again it has been supposed to be derived from the word "Py-ho-ja" said to come from the Omaha tongue and to mean "Grey snow," (see *Annals of Iowa* for April, 1864; pages 268 and 269.) The first two definitions are given on the authority of Hon. T. S. Parvin,

and the last on that of W. H. Hildreth, Esq., of Davenport, Iowa.

I feel bound to say that the first two translations, as given above, are purely fanciful, and Mr. Hildreth has strained the pronunciation of the word Py-ho-ja very hard in order to derive our word Iowa from it. I am not acquainted with the Omaha dialect, but knowing it to be derived from the Dakota, I have had recourse to Rev. S. R. Rigg's dictionary of the Dakota language, in order to see if Py-ho-ja is derived from that tongue. I cannot find an equivalent of the first syllable, py, but do find that ho-ya means, "there is fish," and is said when fish assemble in one place and die there; and again it signifies, "to use the voice of another," "to have another sing in one's place." But I find that pa signifies head, oh'a signifies grey, and wa signifies snow. So then Mr. Hildreth's word becomes, in Dakota, Pa-oh'a-wa, and signifies "head grey snow," or grey snow head, or more correctly, dusty head, for the Dakotas use wa, to signify dust, as well as snow, but as is seen above, use some other word with it to qualify or describe it, so as to make it mean dust.

The missionaries, Rev. S. M. Irvin and Rev. Wm. Hamilton, gentlemen, who resided for a long time among the Iowas, and made a study of their language, translating the Scriptures into it, say that, among the Iowas and also among their Indian neighbors, they are known as "Pa-hu-cha," or "dusty nose," and give reasons for their being so called. See Schoolcraft's Indian Tribes, Vol. 3d, 1853, page 262. So it becomes plain, from all that I can gather, that these Indians have called themselves, and have been called by their neighbors, Dusty Heads, Dusty Noses, and even Dirty Faces. In pronouncing the word which I have derived from the Sioux, viz: Pa-oh'a-wa, the h, in the middle syllable, must be sounded a deep guttural at the very back part of the mouth, very much like a short, hawking sound. The a always as in far. It now remains for me to show that the present word Iowa is derived from the Dakota tongue. It will be remembered that

Hennepin wrote it Aia-ou-ez, later it became Ayouas, and at last Ioways, and Iowas. The pronunciation of the French spelling is already given. Referring to Rigg's Dakota Dictionary, page 278, I find that the Sioux call the Iowas, "A-yu-h-ba," or "I-yu-h-ba." In these words occur again the deep, guttural, hawking sound of h. If the reader can conceive of this sound, and succeed in pronouncing it, then will he perceive the great similarity of this Dakota word to the Indian pronunciation of the name as given by myself above, viz: "Ah-you-way."

The meaning of the Dakota name of the Iowas, is as given by Rev. Dr. Riggs, "the Sleepy Ones." From this it is seen that the Iowas seemed to have no distinctive name as a tribe, and that from among the various names which their neighbors saw fit to call them, they adopted that of "Dusty Noses," or, as it is sometimes rendered, "Dusty Heads," and it is further seen that the name Iowa is derived from the Dakota language, and that the French traders and missionaries who obtained their first knowledge of the Iowa Indians from the Dakotas, in about 1682, naturally used the name then given them by the Dakotas. I think it is quite plain that the Iowas, being lazy, and from the smallness of their numbers, afraid to venture far in chase of buffalo or deer, kept close to the Missouri river while they sojourned near to the Bijou Hills Dakota, in order that they might live on the fish in that river. Here the frequent sand-storms sprinkled them over, and ever kept them covered with the greyish-yellow dust, which caused them to be called Dusty Heads, Dirty Faces, and Dusty Noses. And again, as an Indian's appetite is not as much under control as a white man's, they (the Indians) do not hesitate to devour offal and carrion, whether hungry or not. So doubtless the Iowas gathered and ate of the dead fish to be found in the shallow ponds and cut off channels, so numerous along the sand bars of the Missouri river. So I have no doubt that the Iowas have been called "Dead Fish Eaters" by some of their neighbors. (See what I have given

in connection with Mr. Hildreth's word "Py-ho-ya.") I take this view of it from the fact that the Iowas do not claim to be such good singers as to be called to sing for any other tribe, nor is it claimed that they ever sang for their neighbors. So I adhere to the first meaning of the words "ho—ya," "there are dead fish," or "the dead fish eaters," as in part the true meaning of the name as given by Mr. Hildreth.

From all that I have brought forward, it is plain that the word Iowa does not mean "Here I rest," "Beautiful," nor "This is the place," as has been given by several writers, but as I have already claimed, it is a derived, or corrupted word from the Dakota language, and means "the sleepy ones," or "the sleepy people," the original word being as above given, A-yu-h-ba, the a in each syllable has the sound of long a, as in the word *father*. The middle syllable is pronounced as if spelled *you*, and I have already described the sound of the h in the last syllable.

I will now show how the word Iowa came to be given to this fair and goodly state of ours.

From the time the French discovered and took possession of the Mississippi valley, to the time when it became the property of the United States, and for some time after that, the country along the west side of the Mississippi was called Louisiana; I mean that part which now makes up the three great states of Missouri, Iowa and Minnesota, was so called. After Gen. Scott, in 1832, made the treaty at Rock Island, with the Sacs and Foxes, which gave us legal possession of all that is now Iowa, as far as those Indians were concerned, the germ of the future state was called "The Blackhawk Purchase." In 1835-6, Lieutenant Albert M. Lea was, by order of the war department, sent out to make a military reconnoissance of the Blackhawk purchase. He left Fort Crawford, Wisconsin, in command of a company of cavalry and made a very complete examination along the heads of the Cedar and Iowa rivers (the latter then called Buffalo river), across the Des Moines, and over to the mouth of the Big

Sioux, and down along what we now call the Missouri slope, and across, I believe, to the forks of the Des Moines, and finally back to Fort Crawford. Lieut. Lea wrote out an extended report of his reconnoissance, and made a map of the "Purchase," and he also wrote a very glowing description of the country for the benefit of settlers, and furnished it with a copy of his map, and had it printed in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1836, by H. S. Tanner, Esq., and proposed as a name for the purchase, "The Iowa District," and this he did in both his report to the war department and in his other writings on the subject, and the name was adopted by the United States government. This is, I believe, the first time, and Lieut. Albert M. Lea the first one to apply to this, our state, the name of Iowa, and this was done in 1836.

Now, referring to the ANNALS OF IOWA, vol. 6, pages 50 and 51, where Mr. L. Toole, in giving a very interesting and readable history of the early settlement of Louisa county, Iowa, says that "the inhabitants of the *Blackhawk Purchase* soon "became tired of Wisconsin rule, and desirous of a separate "territorial government, held meetings in each county (to "that end), at which meetings the names suggested for the "proposed new territory were Washington, Jefferson, and "*Iowa*." Again he says, "delegates having been selected, a "convention met in Burlington, in October, 1837, at which a "memorial to congress was drawn, and, after considerable "debate, was adopted, asking congress to pass an act at its "next session to establish the territory of Iowa." This congress proceeded to do, and on the third day of July, 1838, the Blackhawk Purchase became an organized territory under the name of Iowa.

Thus it is to be seen that we owe the name of our state to Father Hennepin, and the geographer, DeLisle, who captured the word from the savage Dakotas rounded and softened its savagely harsh and guttural sounds, subduing, and thus civilizing it, long before its savage inventors gave heed to rifle, missionary and plow. It was still further tamed by

the Spaniard, and at last received the finishing touches from the hardy pioneers, who, crossing the great expanse between the shores of the Atlantic and the Mississippi, found no suitable abiding place until they pressed the sod on the sunset side of the great river.

And last to Lieut. Albert M. Lea we owe the name as now spelled, and by him first applied, as a distinctive title to the hills and valleys and rolling plains of our great state. His memory should be cherished by our citizens, and commemorated in a proper manner. The only attempt to preserve the memory of the gallant Lieutenant, who thus coined for us the name which we so proudly uphold for our state, has been done by calling the lake in Freeborn Co., Minnesota, and the town by its side after his name, Albert M. Lea.

C. W. IRISH.

Iowa City, Iowa, December 16th, 1884.

IOWA METEORITES.



HERE have been three very important meteoric falls in this state. The first occurred in Linn county, in February, 1847; the second in Iowa county, in February, 1875; and the third in Emmet county, in 1879. These falls are important in comparison with others in other states, because of the great amount of meteoric matter they have furnished, and because the circumstances of their fall are well attested by those who were eye-witnesses of the termination of their individual career as meteorites. The following tabular statement presents in condensed form, the leading facts in regard to these *falls*:

Linn county—fell at 3 P. M., February 25th, 1847; total weight, 75 pounds.

Iowa county—fell at 10:30 P. M., February 12th, 1875; total weight, 600 pounds.

Emmet county — fell at 5 P. M., May 10th, 1879; total weigh 800 pounds.

The largest specimen furnished by the first fall was of the estimated weight of 40 pounds, but the larger part of it was broken up and reduced to powder by the finder, on the supposition that it contained some valuable mineral. Other portions were secured against destruction by Rev. Reuben Gaylord, of Des Moines county, and the circumstances of the fall are given by Mr. Gaylord and Prof. Shepard, of Amherst College. They may be found in the *American Journal of Science* for 1847 and 1848. Only four fragments of this meteoric mass appear to have been found.

The Iowa county meteoric fall, was distributed over a triangular area extending about six miles from its base on the south to its vertex in the Amana Colony. The number of fragments found must have been very great. The largest of them fell near to the vertex of the triangle. The heaviest single specimen weighed 75 pounds. It was the subject of litigation between the finder and the society, on whose land it fell, and after the termination of the suit in favor of the society, this most valuable specimen disappeared from public view. I am not aware that any one knows where it is at present. Of the rest, the largest collection is in possession of the State University—and probably the next largest is in Yale College. A description of the particulars connected with the Iowa county meteorites, by the writer of this article, may be found in the *American Journal* for 1875, and also in the proceedings of the American Association for that year. These two falls came to us nearly at the same season of the year, and making allowance for the difference in the hours of their arrival, proceeded from nearly the same quarter in space, and it may be added that they are very similar in their character.

The Emmet county fall was perhaps the most remarkable of all—both for the large quantity of meteoric matter it contained and for the peculiar structure of the matter itself.

The principal fragments of this fall weighed respectively, 437, 170, 92½, 28 and 10½ pounds. The largest specimen fell into an excavation which was six feet deep and filled with water, the bottom being composed of stiff clay—passing through the water it penetrated to the depth of eight feet in the clay, before it came to rest. This specimen, after litigation, became the property of a citizen of Keokuk, by whom we understand it was sold to the British Museum for a large sum. The second piece became the property of the State University of Minnesota. The disposition made of the other pieces is not known. The only specimens that I have seen are two small fragments which I have obtained for my private cabinet.

N. R. LEONARD.

Iowa City, January 31st, 1885.

MUSTER ROLL OF A COMPANY OF IOWA VOLUNTEER

INFANTRY COMMANDED BY CAPTAIN JAMES M. MORGAN, AND
MUSTERED INTO THE SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES FOR
TWELVE MONTHS (UNLESS SOONER DISCHARGED), AT FORT
ATKINSON, I. T., BY 1ST LT., PH. R. THOMPSON, 1ST DRAGS.; U.
S. A., JULY 15TH, 1846.

NO.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.
1	James M. Morgan, Captain,	Burlington, I. T.
2	John H. McKenny, 1st Lieutenant,	Burlington, "
3	David S. Wilson, 2nd Lieutenant,	Dubuque, "
1	Sylvester Greenough, 1st Sergeant,	Burlington, "
2	Absolom I. Beeson, 2nd Sergeant,	Iowa City, "
3	Walton P. Rowell, 3d Sergeant,	Burlington, "
4	James F. Stephens, 4th Sergeant,	Burlington, "
1	John Montgomery, 1st Corporal,	Nauvoo, Ill.
2	William Anderson, 2nd Corporal,	Burlington, I. T.
3	W. S. Dollarhide, 3d Corporal,	Burlington, "

NO.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.
4	Grove A. Warner, 4th Corporal,	Burlington, I. T.
1	Andrew A. Timmons, Musician,	Nashville, "
2	Charles Elder, Musician,	Burlington, "

PRIVATES.

1	Adams, John J,	Burlington, I. T.
2	Brown, James J.,	Dubuque, "
3	Barr, Edward,	Warren, Illinois.
4	Berk, James P.,	Burlington, I. T.
5	Buck, Francis W.,	Iowa City, "
6	Beard, Oliver,	Burlington, "
7	Brinkman, John,	Ft. Atkinson, "
8	Clemmons, Josiah M.,	Iowa City, "
9	Duyer, William R.,	Nauvoo, Illinois.
10	Daily, David,	Burlington, I. T.
11	Fleetwood, Hiram P.,	Burlington, "
12	Galyean, William,	Dubuque, "
13	Hume, John H.,	Des Moines Co.
14	Hughes, John,	Burlington, I. T.
15	Hoffman, William,	Burlington, "
16	Hukill, Edwin,	Burlington, "
17	Ives, Joseph C.,	Augusta, "
18	Jagger, Hulburt,	Des Moines Co.
19	Kynett, John W.,	Des Moines Co.
20	Lines, Jesse,	Des Moines Co.
21	Leahr, Charles,	Burlington, I. T.
22	Loper, Daniel,	Des Moines Co.
23	Lumbey, John	Burlington, I. T.
24	Murray, Richard,	Jacksonville, Ill.
25	McCormick, Ellis C.,	New Boston, Ill.
26	Madden, Joseph,	Burlington, I. T.
27	Martin, John C.	Augusta, "
28	Mitchell, Samuel,	Iowa City "
29	Myers, Christian,	Ft. Atkinson, "
30	Owens, Titus,	Nauvoo, Illinois.
31	Oliver, Isacc,	Burlington, I. T.
32	Purcell, Alfred E.,	Nauvoo, Illinois.

NO.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.
33	Patterson, Joseph,	Dubuque, I. T.
34	Patterson, Nicholas,	Dubuque, "
35	Ricords, Elisha,	Iowa City, "
36	Roser, Daniel	Burlington, "
37	Robins, Gilbert,	Burlington, "
38	Ryan, John H.,	Dubuque, "
39	Samos, Jesse,	Burlington, "
40	Smith, John W.,	Burlington, "
41	Smith, P. William,	Galena, Illinois.
42	Smith, James H.,	Burlington, I. T.
43	Sleeth, Morello W.,	Burlington, "
44	Sangster, Ebenezer	Iowa City, "
45	Truer, William M.,	Burlington, "
46	Vincent, William,	Burlington, "
47	Williams, Isaiah 1st,	Nauvoo, Illinois.
48	Williams, Isaiah 2nd,	Nauvoo, "
49	Williams, Frances E.,	Montrose, I. T.
50	Williams, Calvin P.,	Montrose, "
51	Wareham, Conrad	Nauvoo, Illinois.
52	Wightman, Henry P.,	Burlington, I. T.
53	Wright, Thomas,	Galena, Illinois.
54	Wells, Martin C.,	Burlington, I. T.
55	Webb, John C.,	Burlington, "
56	Walker, Hugh,	Montrose, "
57	Young, James,	Dubuque, "
58	Brainard, Antone,	Nauvoo, Illinois.
59	Meloski, Louis,	Ft. Atkinson, I. T.
60	Sheffield, Curtis,	Burlington, "

I certify on honor, that the above is a correct roll of Captain James M. Morgan's company of Iowa Volunteer Infantry, which I have this day mustered into the service of the United States.

(Signed.)

PH. R. THOMPSON,

1st Lt. 1st Drags., Mustering Officer.

Fort Atkinson, I. T., July 15th, 1846.

LIST OF OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN

BELONGING TO COMPANY "K," 15TH U. S. INFANTRY, MEXICAN WAR. (FREDERICK D. MILLS WAS MAJOR OF THIS REGIMENT.)

[NOTE.—All these enlistments were made in the year 1847.]

George W. Bowie,	Captain.
Edwin Guthrie,	Captain.
Daniel French,	1st Lieutenant.
Abel W. Wright,	2nd Lieutenant,
John R. Bennett	2nd Lieutenant.
Francis O. Beckett,	2nd Lieutenant.

NAMES.	WHEN.	WHERE.	BY WHOM.
Abercrombie, J. C., 1st Sergt.	April 7.	Keosauqua.	Lt. Beckett
Brydolf, Fabian, Sergeant.	" 14.	Burlington.	Lt. Bowie.
Moyes, John, Sergeant.	" 6.	Ft. Madison.	Cap. Guthrie
Caldwell, Alex., Sergeant.	" 3.	Burlington.	Lt. Bowie.
Griffith, Isaac W., Sergeant.	May 1.	Ft. Madison.	Lt. Guthrie
Hudson, W. W., 1st Sergt.	Ap'l 12.	Burlington.	Lt. Bowie
Taylor, Isaiah B., Corporal.	" 3.	Ft. Madison.	Cap. Guthrie
Gannon, Thos. L., Corporal.	" 2.	Ft. Madison.	Cap. Guthrie
Cresswell, John M., Corporal.	" 23.	Keosauqua.	Lt. Beckett
Gillespie, Elijah P., Corporal.	" 20.	Keosauqua.	Lt. Beckett
Moore, Philip S., Musician.	" 22.	Keosauqua.	Lt. Beckett

PRIVATES.

NAMES.	WHEN.	WHERE	BY WHOM.
Atwood, John W.	April 21	Marion, O.	Lt. Stafford
Allen, George	" 19	Pontiac, Mich.	Lt. Beach
Barber, Jessie	" 12	Ft. Madison	Capt. Guthrie
Benton, Wm.	" 6	" "	" "
Bird, Samuel	" 12	Keosauqua	Lt. Beckett
Bringham, Isaiah.	" 23	" "	" "
Brannock, H. L.	" 5	Utica, Mich.	Lt. Merrifield
Braden, John	" 15	Pontiac, Mich.	Lt. Beach
Brazelton, Lantz	Nov. 1	Milwaukee, Wis.	Lt. Wright
Cutter, Edwin R.	April 12	Keosauqua	Lt. Beckett

NAMES.	WHEN.	WHERE.	BY WHOM.
Christian, James	April 26	Keosauqua	Lt. Beckett
Cannan, Steph. H.	" 21	Galena, Ill.	Lt. Hall
Cooper, Steph. S.	" 12	Burlington	Lt. Bowie
Cave, Oscar	" 12	Keosauqua	Lt. Beckett
Courtney, Thos.	" 23	Ft. Madison	Capt. Guthrie
Dyer, George W.	" 24	Keosauqua	Lt. Beckett
Douglass, Robert	" 15	Bloomington	Lt. Bennett
Drake, James	" 1	"	" "
Davis, Charles D.	" 26	"	" "
Finch, James	" 21	Galena, Ill.	Lt. Hall
Grigsby, George	" 3	Ft. Madison	Capt. Guthrie
Groom, Hosea W.	" 15	Keosauqua	Lt. Beckett
Gray, George A.	" 25	Ft. Madison	Capt. Guthrie
Gustafson, Carl	Sept. 4	Milwaukee, Wis.	Lt. Wright
Henness, James	April 26	Bloomington	Lt. Bennett
Howard, John	" 14	Keosauqua	Lt. Beckett
Hogan, Jacob	" 27	Bloomington	Lt. Bennett
Hoag, Stephen	" 21	Keosauqua	Lt. Beckett
Houtz, Henry	" 5	Bellefontaine, O.	Lt. Stafford
Hossler, Michael	" 8	Canton, O.	Lt. Tannehill
Holland, William	Sept. 1	Racine, Wis.	Lt. Wright
Jewett, Henry M.	April 3	Ft. Madison	Capt. Guthrie
Johnson, L. S.	" 19	Keosauqua	Lt. Beckett
Johnson, David	" 16	Pontiac, Mich.	Lt. Beach
Jones, Lewis W.	" 26	Keosauqua	Lt. Beckett
Kent, Jacob	" 10	Ann Arbor, M'h.	Capt Vanderwater
Kenoyer, David	" 26	Keosauqua	Lt. Beckett
Lathrop, Wm. W.	Sept. 24	Tiffin, O.	Lt. Stafford
Lane, Josiah	April 16	Bloomington	Lt. Bennett
Moore, William	" 12	Keosauqua	Lt. Beckett
Munsell, Lafay'te	" 21	Galena, Ill.	Lt. Hall
Magee, James T.	" 16	Burlington	Lt. Bowie
McKenzie, D.	" 21	Detroit, Mich.	Capt Vanderwater
McLallen, Horatio	" 14	Utica, Mich.	Lt. Merrifield
McAvoy, Paul	Sept. 25	Perrysb'h, Mich.	Lt. Stafford
Marsch, Bernard	Nov. 1	Milwaukee, Wis.	Lt. Wright
Morris, G. C.	April 6	Ft. Madison	Capt. Guthrie

NAMES.	WHEN.	WHERE.	BY WHOM.
Norton, Grovenor	April 26	Ft. Madison	Capt. Guthrie
O'Neil, James	" 7	Ann Arbor, M'h	Capt Vanderwater
Powell, D. Cook	" 24	Keosauqua	Lt. Beckett
Powell, Wm. C.	" 19	"	" "
Parr, Eli	" 12	"	" "
Ruby, Charles	" 10	Utica, Mich.	Lt. Merrifield
Sansman, A. R.	" 25	Ft. Madison	Capt. Guthrie
Sprague, N. W.	" 1	Bloomington	Lt. Bennett
Summerlin, Rufus	" 12	Keosauqua	Lt. Beckett
Shang, Bennett S.	" 19	"	" "
Swinhard, Lewis	" 21	Bloomington	Lt. Bennett
Stanley, William	" 9	"	" "
Smail, George	Dec. 6	Milwaukee, Wis.	Lt. Wright
Smith, Thomas	April 6	Pontiac, Mich.	Lt. Beach
Stebbins, Gus.	" 7	Utica, Mich.	Lt. Merrifield
Sinewerd, John	July 29	Canton, O.	Lt. Tanneyhill
Thompson, S. D.	April 25	Ft. Madison	Capt. Guthrie
Townsend, T. E.	Oct. 2	Toledo, O.	Lt. Stafford
White, Thos. C.	April 14	Bloomington	Lt. Bennett
Woodbridge W.H.	" 25	Ft. Madison	Capt. Guthrie
Wagoner, William	" 25	Bloomington	Lt. Bennett
Walker, West	" 3	Ft. Madison	Capt. Guthrie
Wicks, Gardner B	Nov. 12	Milwaukee, Wis.	Lt. Wright
Westerfield, Cor.	April 5	Ann Arbor, M'h	Capt Vanderwater
Winkler, Adolph	Nov. 12	Milwaukee, Wis.	Lt. Wright
West, John	April 24	Detroit, Mich.	Capt Vanderwater
Wilson, James	Nov. 30	Milwaukee, Wis.	Lt. Wright
Winchbriener, P.	Sept. 16	Canton, O.	Lt. Tanneyhill
Wolf, John B.	May 27	Bellefontaine, O.	Lt. Stafford
Crowder, D. W.	April 21	Bloomington	Lt. Bennett
Roberts, John W.	" 26	Ft. Madison	Capt. Guthrie
Schuyler, John	" 2	"	" "
Stoy, Henry W.	" 17	Keosauqua	Lt. Beckett
Gibbs, George G.	" 14	"	" "
Reid, William	" 1	Bloomington	Lt. Bennett
Hunt, William	" 27	Bloomington	Lt. Beckett
Long, Charles	" 10	Burlington	Lt. Bowie

NAMES.	WHEN.	WHERE.	BY WHOM.
Chambers, J. W.	April 23	Bloomington	Lt. Bennett
Cox, James L.	" 23	Keosauqua	Lt. Beckett
Mecham, Jason	" 26	Bloomington	Lt. Bennett
Brown, Nathan	" 14	" "	" "
Rhodes, Jacob	" 19	Keosauqua	Lt. Beckett
Casada, David	" 24	" "	" "
Fisher, Thompson	" 22	Burlington	Lt. Bowie
Ellis, Edward	" 24	Keosauqua	Lt. Beckett
Montfort, Henry	" 24	Bloomington	Lt. Bennett
Carley, Samuel	" 22	Burlington	Lt. Bowie
Dram, Stewart W.	" 26	Bloomington	Lt. Bennett
Spain, Samuel E.	" 19	Keosauqua	Lt. Beckett
Bruner, Daniel	" 20	Burlington	Lt. Bowie
Busart, Peter B.	" 17	" "	" "
Butler, John	" 7	" "	" "
Douglass, James	" 13	Bloomington	Lt. Bennett
Spiltzer, Henry	M'ch 23	Bellefontaine, O.	Lt. Stafford
Vrooman, H. E.	April 6	Ft. Madison	Capt. Guthrie
Anderson, H. B.	" 17	Keosauqua	Lt. Beckett
Biggs, George W.	" 12	" "	" "
Cavern, A. J.	" 16	" "	" "
Elkins, Aristides	" 12	Burlington	Lt. Bowie
Fogerty, Thomas	" 9	Bloomington	Lt. Bennett
Hanes, Philip G.	May 1	Ft. Madison	Capt. Guthrie
Levitt, John	April 15	" "	" "
Perry, H. B.	" 12	Keosauqua	Lt. Beckett
Perry, John	" 24	" "	" "
Rhoads, James	" 21	" "	" "
Stephens, Harlow	" 12	Bloomington	Lt. Bennett
Starkes, T. B.	" 10	Ft. Madison	Capt. Guthrie
Clark, Sween	" 13	Keosauqua	Lt. Beckett
Terrill, Sherman	" 7	Utica, Mich.	Lt. Merrifield
Rodgers, Thos. W.	" 17	Keosauqua	Lt. Beckett
Reynolds, M. E.	" 27	Bloomington	Lt. Bennett
Glover, James	" 13	Keosauqua	Lt. Beckett
Stewart, Charles	M'ch 25	Bellefontaine, O.	Lt. Miller
Blain, Allen	April 9	Bloomington	Lt. Bennett

NAMES.	WHEN.	WHERE.	BY WHOM.
Walker, G. W.	Oct. 28	New Albany, Ind.	Lt. Green
Bixby, Warren W.	May 11	Ft. Madison	Capt. Guthrie
Hampton, W. B.	April 25	"	" "
Litton, William	" 17	Keosauqua	Lt. Beckett
Honck, Philip	Sept. 10	Canton, O.	Lt. Tanneyhill
Stone, Egbert	April 23	Keosauqua	Lt. Beckett
Getchell, Harris	Nov. 6	Milwaukee, Wis.	Lt. Wright
Sullivan, Timothy	Oct. 22	Toledo, O.	Lt. Stafford
Collins, Cornelius	July 29	Bellefontaine, O.	" "
Foulton, Samuel	April 6	Ft. Madison	Capt. Guthrie
Taylor, Alva	" 2	Pontiac, Mich.	Lt. Beach
Huft, John	May 13	Baton Rouge	Capt. Guthrie
Ponch, John	Sept. 27	Canton, O.	Lt. Tanneyhill
Miles, Thos. B.	June 2	Cleveland, O.	Lt. Ketchum
Logan, John	April 19	Bloomington	Lt. Bennett
Berry, Peter A.	" 24	Burlington	Lt. Bowie
Snyder, John R.	" 9	Ft. Madison	Capt. Guthrie
Pettyohn, John J.	April 13	Bloomington	Lt. Bennett
Millington, Seth	" 15	Keosauqua	Lt. Beckett
Freeman, Jas. H.	" 19	"	" "
Lloyd, David	" 12	"	" "
Bennett, Daniel	" 17	"	" "
Shortall, Thomas	" 13	Pontiac, Mich.	Lt. Beach
Denick, Edmund	" 19	Ft. Madison	Capt. Guthrie
Jones, Evan	June 25	Watertown	Lt. Wright
McKean, Thos. J.	April 12	Ft. Madison	Capt. Guthrie
Faulkner, Isaac	" 15	Bloomington	Lt. Bennett

LIST OF OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN,

CO. "I," 1ST DRAGOONS, STATIONED AT DES MOINES, IOWA, IN 1835-1836. [N. B.—LIEUT. B. S. ROBERTS WAS NOT A MEMBER OF THIS COMPANY, BUT WAS STATIONED AT DES MOINES DURING THE ABOVE PERIOD.]

Jesse B. Brown,	Captain.
Abraham Van Buren,	1st Lieutenant.
A. M. Lee,	2nd Lieutenant.

NAMES.	WHEN.	WHERE.	BY WHOM.
Parrott, J. C., Sergt.	Feb. 10, 1834	Wheeling	Lt. Edwards
Price, B. F.	" 8, "	Parkersb'rg	Cap. Brown
Styles, L. A.	" 10, "	Wheeling	Lt. Edwards
Heishbuger, H. R.	" 11, 1835	Carlisle	Cap. Sumner
Burtlett, S. M., Cor.	Jan. 30, 1834	Parkersb'rg	" Brown
Barnett, R.,	" April 4, "	Lancaster	Lt. Clyson
Wilson, C. C.,	" March 11, "	Wheeling	" Edwards
Haber, B. M.,	" Feb. 15, "	"	" "
Deem, J., Bugler	" 3, 1835	Reading	Cap. Sumner
Deem, R.,	" 5, "	"	" "
Ambold, P., F. B. S.	Jan. 30, "	Harrisburg	" "

PRIVATES.

NAMES.	WHEN.	WHERE.	BY WHOM.
Britte, Jacob	March 13, 1834	Wheeling	Lt. Edwards
Brown, Geo. S.	" 12, "	"	" "
Brown, A. C.	Feb. 27, "	Parkersb'rg	Cap. Brown
Byers, Alexander	" 7, 1835	Harrisburg	" Sumner
Bishop, Benj.	" 20, "	Carlisle	" "
Cornoy, Wm.	" 9, "	"	" "
Chapman, A.	" 18, "	"	" "
Deem, Daniel	" 3, "	Reading	" "
Dennis, James	" 13, "	Carthage	" Brown
Easman, John	March 31, 1834	Portsmouth	Lt. Clyman
Foley, Jas. A.	Feb. 8, "	Parkersb'rg	Cap. Brown
Farmer, John P.	" 18, 1835	Carlisle	" Sumner
Gaston, Chas. W.	" 17, 1834	Clarksburg	Lt. Clyson
Herr, Henry	" 12, "	Wheeling	" Edwards
Hollady, A. G.	April 16, "	Chillicothe	" Clyman
Heermance, Ed.	March 12, 1835	Carlisle	Cap. Sumner
Hoffman, John	Feb. 9, "	Reading	" "
Kent, William	Jan. 30, "	Harrisburg	" "
Lockard, A. M.	March 5, "	Carlisle	" "
Magonan, James	Jan. 30, 1834	Parkersb'rg	" Brown
Miller, O. H. P.	Feb. 11, "	Wheeling	Lt. Edwards
Mitchell, C. S.	" 19, "	Clarksburg	" Clyman

NAMES.	WHEN.	PLACE.	WHERE.	BY WHOM.
Mitchell, Robert	Jan. 27, 1835	Harrisburg	Cap. Sumner	
Morrison, Daniel	Feb. 11, "	Carlisle	" "	
McDonough, Jos.	March 4, "	"	" "	
McKinley, Alex.	" 15, 1834	Parkersb'rg	" Brown	
McCleary, Wm.	Feb. 4, 1835	Harrisburg	" Sumner	
McFarland, Gil.	March 27, 1834	Zanesville	Lt. Noland	
Neeley, John S.	Feb. 18, "	Clarksburg	" Clyman	
Norton, Abel	April 16, "	Chillicothe	" "	
Pennington, Jos.	" 12, "	Baltimore	" "	
Piper, Conrad	March 7, 1835	Carlisle	Cap. Sumner	
Platte, John	Feb. 18, "	"	" "	
Robinson, John	" 17, 1834	Parkersb'rg	" Brown	
Rubble, Geo. W.	" 8, "	"	" "	
Strait, J. B.	" 20, "	Clarksburg	Lt. Clyman	
Smith, John	" 3, 1835	Reading	Cap. Sumner	
Shelton, Jacob	" 6, "	Harrisburg	" "	
Shoemaker, A. W.	" 8, "	Reading	" "	
Sheffer, William	" 4, "	Harrisburg	" "	
Trowbridge, Levi	" 7, 1834	Parkersb'rg	" Brown	
Wiley, Henry	April 11, "	Baltimore	Lt. Clyman	
Wolf, John	Feb. 11, 1835	Carlisle	Cap. Sumner	
Worth, Henry	" 9, "	"	" "	
Wynkoop, Isaac	" 9, "	"	" "	
Young, William	Jan. 31, "	Harrisburg	" "	

SYNOPSIS OF PROCEEDINGS

OF THE BOARD OF CURATORS OF THE STATE HISTORICAL
SOCIETY.

Officers of the State Historical Society of Iowa:

President—Dr. J. L. PICKARD.

Vice-President—Rev. WM. EMONDS.

Secretary—M. W. DAVIS.

Treasurer—D. W. C. CLAPP.

Librarian—S. C. TROWBRIDGE.

Curators—Dr. J. L. PICKARD.

Prof. S. CALVIN.

Prof. G. HINRICHS.

E. F. CLAPP, M. D.

C. M. HOBBY, M. D.

Hon. S. E. PAINE.

Col. S. C. TROWBRIDGE.

R. HUTCHINSON, Esq.

JAMES LEE, Esq.

OCTOBER MEETING.

Minutes of former meeting read and approved. Secretary made report of donations to the library the past month. The list of curators appointed by the governor, for two years, from June, 1884, and their commission was read and ordered filed. The following is the board on behalf of the state:

Hon. JOHN F. DUNCOMBE, *Webster county*.

Hon. W. O. CROSBY, *Appanoose county*.

Hon. D. N. RICHARDSON, *Scott county*.

Hon. H. A. BURRELL, *Washington county*.

Hon. WM. TOMAN, *Buchanan county*.

Hon. J. N. W. RUMPLE, *Iowa county*.

Hon. HENRY C. BULIS, *Winneshie county*.

Commissioner H. S. Fairall being present, asked to make a statement in behalf of the exposition at New Orleans. He

desired the society to make an exhibit, and would pay all expenses of transportation and return articles in good condition. The subject was discussed at some length *pro* and *con*. Finally a committee was appointed, consisting of the president, curators Clapp and Calvin, to make a report as to the society making a display, as a society, or to furnish such articles as the committee thought best, to be exhibited in the general collection of the state — such committee to report in one week.

Curator Paine offered the following: "That a committee is hereby appointed, consisting of the president and secretary of this society, and that said committee is authorized to expend \$200, from the special fund, in the purchase of books, geological specimens, and such other articles as they may think best for the society." Adopted.

The committee on publication made verbal report, that it was the opinion of the committee, that the society should publish a quarterly of some description for exchange and circulation, which was discussed.

The secretary made report, that a case suitable for the preservation of the flags would cost about \$55, and he was authorized to have the same constructed.

SPECIAL MEETING, OCTOBER 18.

Minutes of last meeting read. The special committee appointed at last meeting, in regard to an exhibit at New Orleans, after enumerating such articles as available for exhibition, said: "If the committee might venture beyond the strict limits of the work it was appointed to do, it would take this occasion to express the opinion, that it is neither desirable nor expedient to attempt the making of an exhibit at New Orleans." On motion of curator Hinrichs, the report of the committee was adopted.

Curator Paine offered the following which was adopted: "That Prof. Calvin have such articles as he may desire, to exhibit along with the University exhibit."

His Honor has NOVEMBER MEETING.

Minutes of last regular and special meetings read and approved. Letter from Dr. Shrader, requesting a donation of the geological reports of the state, for the Masonic library of Oskaloosa, was read, and secretary instructed to notify him that the few copies on hand could only be used for exchange for similar works of other states. The librarian presented bill for services and expenses to date, was ordered paid; also the rent for library rooms to Jan. 1, 1885, was ordered paid.

Curator Paine offered the following:

“WHEREAS; Believing that in no other way can the early history of Iowa be so well collected and preserved, therefore

Resolved, That if a satisfactory arrangement can be made for editing and publishing the same, the Iowa State Historical Society commence January next the publication of a *Quarterly Magazine*, the character of which shall be somewhat like the *Annals of Iowa*, as formerly published by said society,

Resolved, That a committee is hereby appointed, consisting of the *president and secretary* of this society, whose duty shall be to ascertain who can be procured as *editor*; also the cost of editing and publishing said magazine, said committee to report to this board, one week from to-night. Adopted.

The secretary was instructed to have packed the portrait of Gen. Walker, of Mississippi, killed at the battle of Atlanta, Georgia — and confiscated during the war by some Iowa soldiers — and send the same to New Orleans, to be exhibited that the family or friends may get the same.

ADJOURNED MEETING, NOVEMBER 15.

Object of the meeting was stated to hear report of the special committee on publication. The committee made report and submitted the bids for publishing a quarterly of 32 pages, same style and size type as the *Annals of Iowa*, as formerly published by this society. That they had no person selected as editor, but thought that Dr. Lloyd could be secured. At this juncture a communication from Rev. S. S.

Howe was read in regard to "*Howe's Annals of Iowa*." After some discussion in regard to the purchase of *Howe's Annals*, it was decided not to purchase. Some discussion was made by the curators as to publish a quarterly or semi-annual. Finally it was thought best to commence with a semi-annual, and that the first number commence with January, 1885. The president proposed the name — THE IOWA HISTORICAL RECORD, which was adopted. The publishing committee was instructed to have it published at the office making the lowest bid, and referred that portion of the report of the committee in regard to an editor, back to the committee with power to select some person, and have the January number issued.

DECEMBER MEETING.

President Pickard in the chair. Seven members present. The committee on publication reported they had secured the services of Dr. F. Lloyd as editor for the HISTORICAL RECORD, and that the biography of Governor Hempstead would appear in the first issue, and asked that they procure a phototype portrait to accompany the same. Granted.

President Pickard announced that he had written a short introductory article for the RECORD, and outlined the same. The price of single copies of the RECORD was fixed at 25 cents per number.

The question came up in regard to enlarging the RECORD to eighty pages, if material sufficient could be obtained. It was finally thought best not to enlarge at present, but if material should accumulate, it would be best to make it a quarterly.

Some discussion was had in regard to having an historical address delivered before the society, during the winter, but no final action was taken.

DONATIONS TO THE IOWA HISTORICAL
SOCIETY.—LIBRARY.

-
- From the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey,*
Annual Report of Superintendents.
- From the United States Bureau of Education,*
Report of Commissioner of Education, 1882-3.
Circulars Nos. 4 and 5 for 1884.
- From United States Department of Interior,*
Vols. 7 and 8 of 10th Census, 1880.
Senate and House Journals, 1st Session, 48th Congress.
- From the United States Department of State,*
Reports from the Consuls, Nos. 43 and 44.
Foreign Relations of the United States for 1883.
- From Bureau of Statistics,*
Quarterly Report, ending June, 1884.
- From the United States Patent Office,*
The Official Gazette.
- From United States Department of War,*
Monthly Weather Report for Aug. Sept. and Oct.
- From Bureau of Ethnology,*
Second Annual Report for 1880-81.
- From United States Navy Department,*
Report of Superintendent Naval Observatory for Oct., 1884.
- From Office of American Ephemeris,*
Astronomical Papers, vol. 3, parts 2 and 3.
- From Secretary of State, Des Moines,*
Twenty copies Supreme Court Reports, vol. 61.
- From American Antiquarian Society,*
Proceedings of Semi-Annual Meeting, held April 30, 1884.
- From Essex Institute,*
Bulletins, 7-8-9, 1883, and Nos. 4-5-6, 1884.
- From New England Historical and Genealogical Society,*
Register for October, 1884, and January, 1885.
- From New Jersey Historical Society,*
Proceedings of the Society, No. 2, vol. 8.

- From Virginia Historical Society,*
 Historical Collections, vol. 4.
- From Historical and Philosophical Society, Cincinnati, Ohio,*
 Annual Reports for 1884.
- From Library Company, Philadelphia,*
 Bulletin for January, 1885.
- From Chicago Historical Society,*
 Forty-five Miscellaneous Books and 145 Pamphlets.
- From University of California,*
 Bulletins of University.
 Register for 1883-4.
 Annual Report of Secretary.
 The Junction of Universities, by Bishop E. O. Haven.
 The Harmon Gymnasium.
- From Yale College,*
 Catalogue for 1884-5.
- From Publishers, Chicago,*
 "The Current."
- From Publishers, 22 Vesey Street, New York,*
 Floral Cabinet for December, 1884.
- From the Shakers, Union Village, N. H.,*
 "The Manifesto" for Sept., Oct., Nov. and Dec.
- From William A. Courtney, Charleston, S. C.,*
 The Centennial of Incorporation, 1783 to 1883.
- From Rev. C. D. Bradlee, Boston,*
 Poem by Miss S. B. Ricord, of Newark, N. J., on 30th
 Anniversary of the Ordination of Rev. C. D. Bradlee,
 Dec. 11th, 1884.
- From Harrison Wright, Esq., Wilkesbarre, Pa.,*
 Remarks of American Newspapers on the Manuscripts of
 the Earl of Ashburnham.
- From Charles Scribner's Sons,*
 The Book Buyer for October.
- From Robert Clarke & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio,*
 Catalogue, No. 17.
- From Queen's Printer,*
 Statistics of Quebec.

From E. G. Miller,

Journal of the Ninth Annual Session of the Department of
Iowa — Grand Army of the Republic.

From Hon. T. S. Parvin, Iowa City,

Eighty Miscellaneous Books, 38 Miscellaneous Pamphlets,
and 96 School Books.

From Jones Switzer, Iowa City,

Eleven bound volumes, Niles' Register.

From Col. S. C. Trowbridge, Iowa City,

Soldier — Pioneer — A Biographical Sketch of Lieut. Col.
Richard C. Anderson, of the Continental Army.

From Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.,

"Rudimentary Society Among Boys."

"Land Laws of Mining Districts."

From Hon. H. W. Cannon, Comptroller of the Currency,

Annual Report to Second Session, 48th Congress.

From Minnesota Historical Society,

Biennial Report of the Society, Session 1885.

From Walter H. Aiken, Cincinnati, Ohio,

An Address delivered in Music Hall, at the Unveiling of the
Aiken Memorial.

From J. W. Vance, Esq., Springfield, Ill.,

Five volumes, Adjutant Generals Reports.

From Astor Library, New York,

Annual Report of the Trustees.

From Secretary of State, Des Moines,

Iowa Official and Statistical Table for 1885.

DONATIONS TO THE CABINET.

From C. E. Parker, Esq., Auburn, N. Y.,

\$5.00 Arkansas Treasury Warrant, 1862.

From Eugene Paine, Iowa City,

Samples of balls for Creedmoor gun.

From Jerry Mosier,

Jar of Mountain Crickets,
From H. D. Rowe, Esq., Iowa City,

A Double Fulgerite.

From Thos. Kneedler, Louisiana,

Samples of Sugar and Sugar Cane.

From Dr. J. L. Pickard, Iowa City,

Photograph of a Cyclone in Dakota.

OBITUARY.

THOMAS HUGHES, a native of Pennsylvania, one of the earliest pioneers of Iowa, elected a member of the state senate, in 1846, and, at the second session, president of it, during the late war an officer of the 28th Iowa Volunteers, for months an inmate of a rebel prison, and for the last fifteen years of his life an active member of the board of curators of the State Historical Society, died at his home in Iowa City, March 11, 1881, in his sixty-seventh year.

HENRY MURRAY, one of the earliest settlers of Johnson county, the first practicing physician of Iowa City, and for eighteen years a member of the board of curators of our society, died at his home in Iowa City, May 9, 1880, aged sixty four years.

HARVEY W. FYFFE, a native of Ohio, and a pioneer of Iowa, coming here in 1842, died at his home in Iowa City, December 7, 1884, aged 68. He was in the government service during the war, and since its close was much engaged in the collection of statistics, in furtherance of public enterprises.

ETHIEL C. LYON, a native of Vermont, and an early settler of central Iowa, died at his home in Iowa City, December 3, 1884. By a just faith in the future of the west, at an early day he laid the foundation of a large fortune. He took much

interest in the Historical Society, of which he was a valued member, and was a frequent visitor to its library.

C. F. CLARKE, librarian of the State Historical Society during the years 1866-7-8-9, died at his home in Iowa City, December 16, 1880. Mr. CLARKE was a native of Connecticut, and came to Iowa City in 1856. He was fifty-one years old at the time of his death.

SILAS FOSTER, librarian of the State Historical Society from December, 1869 to June, 1872, died at his ranch near Colorado Springs, Col., December 24, 1881, aged seventy-eight years. He was born in New Hampshire, where he attended school with Franklin Pierce, afterwards fourteenth president of the United States. He came to Iowa, settling in Iowa City, in 1839. He removed to Colorado in 1872.

GEORGE FRACKER, librarian of the State Historical Society in 1872 and 1873, died at his home in Iowa City, October 12, 1880, aged eighty-five. Mr. FRACKER was a native of Massachusetts, and when a lad adopted the calling of a mariner. In 1818 he was first mate of the ship Jane, which was shipwrecked on the South American coast. After enduring dreadful hardships some natives rescued him, the only survivor of his crew. He then returned to Boston, and engaged in the somewhat less stormy occupation of a school-teacher. After a residence in Ohio he came, in 1857, to Iowa City, where for a long time he was a bank accountant.

THOMAS M. BANBURY, an early settler of Iowa, died at his home in Iowa City, June 27, 1883. He was born in England, in 1815, and came to Iowa in 1841. During the war he served as commissary of subsistence with the rank of captain, by appointment of the president. He superintended the erection of some of the public buildings at Iowa City. For many years he had been an efficient member of the board of curators of the Historical Society.

PERSONALS.

IOWA has had four members of the national cabinet—James Harlan, appointed by President Lincoln, Secretary of the Interior, March, 1865, resigned the following summer, after the death of Lincoln and accession of Andrew Johnson; W. W. Belknap, appointed Secretary of War by President Grant, November, 1869, resigned March, 1876; S. J. Kirkwood, appointed Secretary of the Interior by President Garfield, March, 1882, and Frank Hatton, present Postmaster General.

JOHN D. BRUSH, a resident of Dubuque, and one of its ex-mayors, we learn on authority of the *Dubuque Times*, was in Fort McHenry during the bombardment which inspired the authorship of "The Star Spangled Banner." He, with other boys, inspired by juvenile curiosity, visited the Fort just before fire was opened upon it by the British.

SAMUEL L. GILLESPIE, an old settler of Iowa, who died at Iowa City, December 27, 1884, in his eighty-first year, was the father of Prof. Gillespie, superintendent of the Nebraska State Institution for Deaf Mutes, who has made such an important advance in the mode of rendering instruction to this unfortunate class by the invention and application of the audiphone.

MRS. SELINA BUCHANAN, of Washington, the widow of the late Pay Director Buchanan, U. S. Navy, still preserves a little bunch of flowers presented to her by Lafayette on the occasion of his second visit to America in 1824. Mrs. Buchanan was then a little girl, the youngest daughter of Gen. Roberdeau.

A. J. BEESON, whose name appears in the list of Iowa Volunteers, who served against the Indians at Fort Atkinson, in 1836, is an old and respected resident of Johnson county. His home is in "Nolan Settlement," near Morse.

J. C. ABERCROMBIE, who was a member of company "K," 15th U. S. Infantry, during the Mexican war (see Roster published in this issue), was major and afterward lieutenant colonel, commanding the 11th Iowa Volunteers during the Rebellion. No more glorious sword flashed at Shiloh, Cornith, Vickburg, and the battle-fields around Atlanta, than was carried by Colonel Abercrombie.

EBENEZER SANGSTER, whose beautiful home is an attractive landmark of the western outskirts of Iowa City, began his Iowa career as a member of company I, of the First U. S. Dragoons, stationed at Des Moines, in 1846, as will be seen by reference to the Roster, published in this number.

W. F. BUCK, a prominent citizen of Johnson county, living in Union township, is the same Buck whose name appears in the list of Iowa Volunteers who served at Ft. Atkinson in 1846.

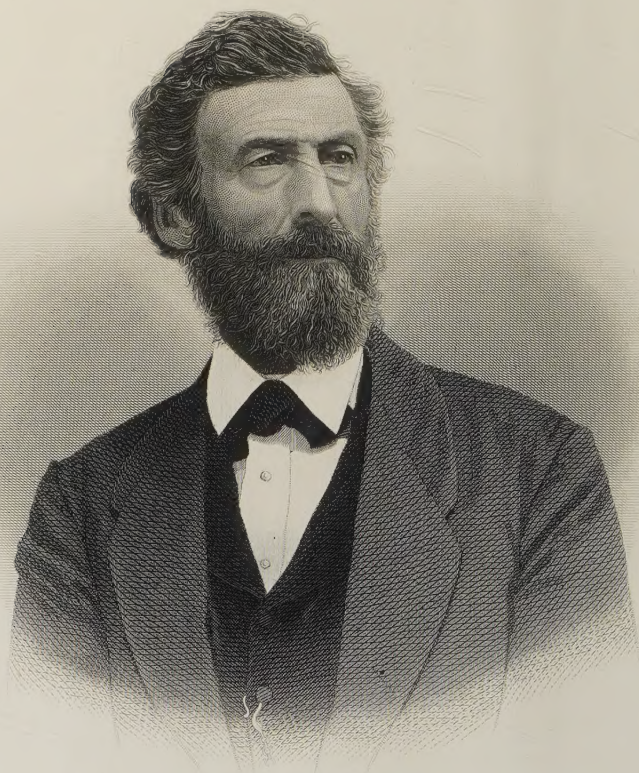
EDITORIAL NOTES.

FEW, aside from those residing in their immediate vicinity, have any knowledge of those interesting tribes, the Pueblo, Mohave and Zuni Indians, who are self-supporting and somewhat elevated above the sphere of barbarism. The Pueblos live on the borders of the Rio Grande river, in the territory of New Mexico. They have large herds and also devote much of their time to the collection of valuable minerals and precious stones, which they sell to travellers at the railroad stations accessible to them. The Mohaves live on the western confines of New Mexico, raise cattle, goats and sheep, and manufacture woolen goods, especially blankets, the finer and more ornamented kinds of which sell for fifty to a hundred dollars each. The Zunis, about whom Captain John F. Bourke, of the U. S. Army, has published an interesting book, live in cliff dwellings in the northern part of Arizona.

REPORT is made that a planter near Dallas, Texas, while blasting rock in the process of sinking a deep well, uncovered a latent volcano, which, in the production of noise, vibration, general disturbance and terror, equalled the most successful results of the criminal uses of dynamite.

REMARKABLE ancient ruins are reported to have been recently discovered in the Mexican state of Sonora, bordering Arizona. They consist of rooms cut in the solid gypsum mountain, some of them several stories high, with the walls and ceilings decorated with figures of animals and men, the latter represented with six fingers to the hand. This find indicates, if nothing more, that "flats," as places of residence, are not a modern device.

THE portrait of the second territorial governor of Iowa, the late John Chambers, an oil-painting by an Iowa artist, George Yewell, has recently been placed in the capitol at Des Moines. A steel engraved portrait of Gov. Chambers was published in our pages for July, 1871, together with a sketch of his life.



Engr. by R. D. D. N.Y.

E. W. Eastman